

*SEDUM SEXANGULARE* in NEW HAMPSHIRE. — On June 28, 1942, I collected a species of *Sedum* growing on a grassy roadside abutting the Sawyer Estate near the Oyster River in Durham. This species which I proceeded to misidentify as *S. acre* L. on re-examination, proves to be *S. sexangulare* L., a European species and one not previously reported wild in eastern America. A reasonably good description of it is to be found in Bailey's Standard Cyclopedia of Horticulture. It occurs for about 75 feet along the roadside on a warm and dry grassy bank. An area about 15 feet long and 4 or 5 feet wide at present is dominated by it. The plant shows a high degree of persistence as indicated by its presence in the year 1958 in tall grass, in essentially the same situation where it grew in 1942.

Some authors seem to have considered it to be closely related to *S. acre* L. But the herbarium specimens that I have seen, as well as living plants, possess slenderly linear cylindrical leaves quite different from those of that species. Since there seem to be no other herbarium specimens or reports of *S. sexangulare* in the wild, it is apparent that we have here a local escape that may or may not become a permanent part of the flora.

My concern with *S. sexangulare* led me to investigate the contemporary status of another *Sedum*, *S. anopetalum* DC., which was collected by E. B. Chamberlain on August 24, 1912 in South Bristol, Maine and, as *S. anophyllum* DC., reported in RHODORA from there in November 1912. On September 14, 1958, I had no difficulty again in finding this species along a roadside and in the crevices of a ledge at South Bristol, essentially as Mr. Chamberlain described it nearly 50 years ago. — A. R. HODGDON, DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY, UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE, DURHAM.

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TWO GRASSES NEW TO ESSEX COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS. — A thorough perusal of dumps often uncovers the presence of unusual adventives and a number were found during the 1958 season. On the city dump in Lawrence a grass which formed a dense prostrate mat of foliage caught my eye and I collected specimens thinking that it might be *Zoysia*. While sterile, it

seems to match perfectly with material of *Cynodon dactylon* (L.) Pers. The extent of the mat would indicate that the species has persisted there for several years. This is the first record from Essex County and there are a relatively few collections from New England. City dump, Lawrence, Essex County, Massachusetts, *Stuart K. Harris 18753* (21 September 1958).

The use of the City dump on Brimball Avenue in Beverly was abandoned some time ago and the dump has since been leveled and covered with gravel. On a visit there last fall I noticed a small clump of a tall grass which I suspected of being an unfamiliar *Andropogon*. However study showed that it was *Miscanthus sacchariflorus* (Maxim.) Hack., a native of Asia. It differs from the more common *M. sinensis*, which occasionally escapes from cultivation, in being awnless. There is no material of *M. sacchariflorus* from the United States in the Gray Herbarium and the only printed record of its having been found growing outside of cultivation in the United States which I have been able to find is one in the revised edition of Hitchcock's Manual from Iowa. Site of old dump, Brimball Avenue, Beverly, Essex County, Massachusetts, *Stuart K. Harris 18888* (5 October 1958). Specimens of both species have been deposited in the herbarium of the New England Botanical Club. — STUART K. HARRIS, DEPT. OF BIOLOGY, BOSTON UNIVERSITY, BOSTON.

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CABOMBA CAROLINIANA IN ROCKINGHAM COUNTY, NEW HAMPSHIRE. — In 1956 I was informed by Mr. Terrence P. Frost, Biologist of the New Hampshire Water Pollution Commission that there was a serious infestation of *Cabomba caroliniana* in Island Pond. In view of the fact that, until the recent report by Stuart Harris in the April, 1958, RHODORA, there had been no official record of *Cabomba* from north of Boston, I thought that there had been a misidentification. However, specimens brought to me in 1957 proved to be of this species.

My colleague at the University of New Hampshire, Dr. Philip Sawyer, professor of Zoology has visited the area and reports that the infestation is most severe in the eastern part of the pond